

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1793.

[Whole No. 434.]

LAW CASE.

Robert Findley, jun. and others, }
Ship William. } Libel filed.

Sketch of the Pleadings in this important case, continued.

JUNE 14th, P. M.

MR. RAWLE, as counsel for the libellants rose. He said a few words on the importance of the cause. He next remarked, that America had received essential assistance from France, in a most important moment, and owed to that assistance, in a great measure her liberty and actual consequent prosperity, she can but be grateful; but he observed, a judge always decides on the merits of a cause abstractedly, the situation of parties have no influence upon his decision. The question is not in the present instance to avoid or dispute the obligation of a treaty but to see whether the present case applied to any of the provisions of the treaty.

He read the libel, the plea and replication, the substance of which we have stated at the head of this argument, to explain on what ground the present controversy rests. The plea he observed admits the facts in the libel to be true, it was only contended that the court could not maintain the present suit. He hoped to be able to establish, that the suit could properly be brought before this court, agreeably to the law of nations and not contrary to treaties.

He laid down the following points.

1. That every sovereign nation may indicate a wrong done to itself;
2. That in the present case a wrong is done to this nation;
3. That it may be vindicated by the nation.

His next object would be to shew.

1. That this vindication may be effected several ways; one of which by the interposition of the judicial authority of the neutral and injured country.

That this judicial interposition is lawful unless prohibited by express treaty and that no treaties to prevent it now exists. To begin by the first position. He should take no time to shew that the United States are a sovereign nation. By the law of nations self preservation is the duty of every sovereign, the right to protect itself from injury is a necessary consequence flowing from that duty. To prove this point he cited the following authorities: 1. Vattel ch. 2. sec. 16; 2. Vattel ch. 4. sec. 49; also ch. 5. sec. 65, 66. Other authorities could be brought but these will suffice.

He next went to the second point, and first mentioned that we have treaties of amity and commerce with Spain and Holland, and though unconnected in this respect with Great Britain, yet we are in a state of neutrality as relates to them, and consequently bound by the law of nations not to injure them. As a neutral nation we ought to behave impartially towards belligerent powers as far as consistent with existing treaties. He laid it down as a general rule, that the territory within the jurisdiction of a neutral country should afford a safe asylum to all belligerent powers.

3. Vattel, Sec. 102 gives an instance in point. The Dutch fleet were driven into Bergen by the English and attacked under the cannon of the fort. The commander of the forts in violation of the right of neutrality, thus violated, fired on the English fleet, and the proceeding was certainly justifiable by the principles of the law of nations.

Vattel says, that prizes may be brought into neutral ports; but not taken within neutral jurisdiction as that tends to involve the country.—Lee ch. 9 page 121 and 2 Woodson page 443, say, that vessels cannot lawfully be captured in neutral ports or places, or within cannon-shot of forts.

For this right of neutral nations we are not indebted to treaties, the right is prior to treaties, essential to the existence of sovereign nations and derived from the inherent duty of preservation, it is of the highest importance and should be jealously preserved from infringement. It had been said on the part of the captors, by Mr. Duponceau, in the present case, that the commissions to French privateers were general, and that if they were restricted this was by private instructions. They could, he answered, cruise only where the law of nations declared it lawful to cruise. If the French had given authority to their privateers to cruise on neutral territory, the act is an absolute declaration of war; if no such power is given it is a trespass on the part of the privateer. If power was given, and it is to be considered as a declaration of war, then the capture and captor may be seized by virtue of the laws of war; if it be a trespass on the part of the privateer, the privateer is subject to the laws of the country for the offence.

It next remains to be determined how far the jurisdiction of a maritime country extends at sea. It is going too far to say with M. Mitchell, in the case cited in the morning,

that the vessel belonging to a neutral country is to be considered as a part of the territory of that country; but to some distance at sea a nation has certainly jurisdiction. Lee 122 says, that a King of Spain had arbitrarily fixed this distance to be within sight of land; but Bynkerhook settled it, and Lee agrees with him, that the jurisdiction at sea extends so far as the power of arms from the land can make it respected. 1 Vattel s. 289, agrees, that a nation can claim jurisdiction so far from her shore as she can make her claim respected, or so far as necessary for her safety.—within cannon shot, and for this reason a vessel taken under the cannon of a fortress is not a lawful prize. So says 2 Grotius ch. 3. Sec. 13.

In the first section of the separate article of the treaty with Sweden, the 5th article of the treaty with the Netherlands, and the 7th article of the treaty with Prussia, the protection to be extended to each other is expressly stipulated, within the respective jurisdiction of the several countries, and in some one of these 12 miles is made the distance. If this distance is fought for in the laws, cannon shot will be found the rule, this is generally reputed to be 3 leagues, and this distance, he said, he believed was mentioned in the commissions to English privateers. If the capture in question is made within the distance, then we are injured, and if any injury is sustained we have a right to vindicate it.

He next turned to the third point he wished to establish,

It is contended, that we have no right to enquire into the validity of the capture; the enquiry, he said, is already instituted, but this enquiry does not interfere with the principles of peace and neutrality which we wish to preserve towards the belligerent powers. We do not want to enquire into the motives of the rupture between them, nor whether the vessel has been captured under every circumstance that will render it valid; but whether it has not been captured upon neutral ground, where our jurisdiction extends, and where we are bound to protect the property of each and every of the belligerent powers.

True the business may be settled by negotiation, but a judicial decision is one of the modes of settlement, it is a convenient mode, courts of admiralty take the law of nations for their guide; a foreigner can enter such a court without fear. 1. Magens 487—490; 2. Woodson 456.

A judicial decision is more conformable to justice, than that which may be obtained by negotiation between executives. The first decides according to well known principles, and gives judgment on the merits of the case abstractedly considered. The executive as often is guided by motives of policy.

He said something further to shew in what a judicial decision in cases of this nature is preferable to one brought about by negotiation. But even suppose them equally good, where then is the impropriety of adopting the first in the present case.

He turned to several authorities to shew that admiralty courts have constantly taken cognizance of cases somewhat similar to the present, when they had the thing or person within their jurisdiction.

3. Bullstrode 28
2. Saunders 260
1. Molloy 14-83
Bynkerhook 194
2. Vattel, 14

He cited a case by which it appeared that the Duke of Tuscany had ordered restitution of a vessel in the port of Leghorn. In all the cases cited the matters had been judged by judiciary courts except in the last case; but then it is to be observed that the Duke of Tuscany is a despotic prince. Bynkerhook expressly says, that where no treaty interferes the court of admiralty of a neutral nation is equal to both parties. Strict justice could indeed be expected sooner from a court of this kind; he cited Bynkerhook 16. 17, to elucidate this point.

Douglas 679 establishes, that a neutral court may have a jurisdiction over prizes, but it is left to bring back the prizes to the port where the captor belongs. Upon the whole he observed, this appeared among law writers a disputed point, whether a neutral admiralty court can condemn prizes. However the question now before the court is not to condemn a prize, but to declare whether this vessel has not been taken upon neutral ground.

It was said, that this capture was no injury to Great Britain, not such an injury as she could call upon us to redress, that the capture of the vessel could only be considered as a natural consequence of the war. He did not see the thing in this light; the vessel took refuge on our coast, in the arms of the United States as it were; it was thenceforth the duty of the Union to protect her, and Great Britain had a right to require it of us.

If it is no violation of the law of nations to have a vessel, which we ought to protect, captured within the limits of our jurisdiction off the coast, why may not a French privateer take an enemy from our port or cut her from our wharves?

Mr. Sergeant answered, that the sovereignty of the nation would undoubtedly interfere and prevent it.

Mr. Rawle concluded by adding an instance from the 2d vol. of *Code des Prises* a French work, page 887, to shew, that in France an admiralty court had taken cognizance of a prize taken by the American frigate Alliance Capt. Landais.

He closed by hoping that the cause would be suffered to proceed. From the well known spirit of liberty and justice which breathes through all the public acts of France since her revolution he was persuaded, that she would be perfectly satisfied with this equitable mode of settling the business.

Court adjourned to the next morning.
(To be continued.)

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

PROBATIONARY ODES.

ODE V.

To a TRULY GREAT MAN.

"Iustum et tenacem propositum virum."—HOR.

GEORGE—on thy virtues often have I dwelt,
And still the theme is grateful to mine ear:
Thy gold let charms ten times over melt,
From dross and base alloy they'll find it clear.

Yet thou'rt a man—although, perhaps, the first;
But man, at best, is but a being frail;
And since with error human nature's curst,
I marvel not that thou should'st sometimes fail.

That thou hast long, and nobly serv'd the State,
The nation owns, and freely gives thee thanks:
But, Sir!—whatever speculators prate,
She gave thee not the power to establish BANKS.

No doubt, thou thought'st it was a phoenix-nest
Which Congress were so busy to build up.
But there a crocodile had fix'd his rest,
And snapp'd the nation's bowels at a sup.

The greedy monster is not yet half cloy'd,
Nor will he, whilst a leg or arm remains;
These parts the last of all should be destroy'd;
The next delicious morsel is her brains.

I trust thou'lt see the monster by this time,
And halt prepar'd thy knife to cut his throat;
His scales are so denn'd hard, that in thy prime,
'T would take thee twenty years to make it out.

God grant thee life to do it! Fare thee well!
Another time examine well the nest.
Though of Arabia's spices it should smell,
It may produce some foul infernal pest.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

PARODY.

GEORGE—at thy virtues often have I smelt,
But ah, the fragrance did offend my nose;
For I've too long in things unfavour'd dealt,
That nothing is so nauseous as a rose!

"Thou art a man"—some say thou art the first—
"But man, at best, is but a being frail;"
And oh! being surely is accur'd,
So long as thou'rt the head, and I the tail.

"That thou hast long and nobly serv'd the State,
The nation owns"—so fervid flatterers say—
But when thou hearest the little Atlas prate,
His artful words sweep all thy fame away.

The Constitution, we did all furnish,
Gave not the power to form a banking scheme;
The speculators took thee by surprise!
And all thy glories vanish'd like a dream.

Thou thought'st 'twould prove a most prolific goose,
Whose nest with many golden eggs would teem;
Alas, for me it only finds the muse,
In empty shell—an empty, bootless theme—

Alas, for me there was, nor gold, nor scrip,
Poets, I found, must have some bull to scrip;
In doleful duties hence my pen I stop,
And damn and blast the speculating crew.

I trust that time hath open'd wide thine eyes,
Hath shewn the horrid monster's scaly coat,
And that thou hast a knife of proper size,
To pierce the scales, and eke to cut his throat.

God grant me life to see the happy time,
When this—with every other federal plan—
However honest, noble, just, sublime,
May all be crush'd beneath "the Rights of Man."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHAT a scheme of mischief is a bank, under the charter of Congress! monied men will make use of the powers of a corporation not to make profit but to propagate certain dangerous political opinions. One might indeed have expected that the love of money would have sway'd them. But, alas! we know on the authority of the writers against the bank law, that they are, as a body, more cunning and ambitious than avaricious. They prove that this is the very nature of a bank, and every true republican has been warned of the wicked designs of a body which could be persuaded to pass, and of a chief ma-

* Late discoveries however shew that "the nation's bowels" have been devoured, and its "legs, arms" and "brains" will go next.

gistrate who could be hoodwinked to approve such a law giving a monstrous monopoly, encouraging speculation, overthrowing the habits of frugality and industry, raising up nabobs, and poisoning the fountain head of republican virtue and equality. Alas, this mischief is without cure, for the very parties promote State banks. They tell us Congress betrayed the nation, because they got for us from the national bank only the trifling clear sum of sixty thousand dollars a year—and the State banks are set up, now to make what they can, and to keep all they make. Congress, take heed to your ways, for we are blind and deaf to the doings of the State Legislatures—and we are determined that if you should do as we would have you will change our minds and find fault still.

P. F. for himself and Co.

+ Unless the President takes Simbat's advice, by cutting the throat of this "greedy monster":—A truly republican idea this! See one of Jonathan's alias Simbat's Odes—in which the President is addressed as "a truly great man"—till he blasted all his laurels by violating the Constitution in signing the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, &c.

THE ADDRESS OF THE BALTIMORE MECHANICAL SOCIETY, To GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

HAVING our hopes and expectations principally fixed on the National Government for protection and encouragement in our various pursuits, and being sensible that our happiness and prosperity, in a great measure, depends on the continuance of peace, and our being in a state of amity with the European nations now engaged in war, we beg leave, in addition to what others of our fellow citizens of this town have presented, to express the high sense we entertain of the wisdom and goodness which dictated your late declaration, of the disposition of the government to observe a strict neutrality towards the belligerent powers, who are now desolating the finest countries of Europe. Our country lately experienced all the miseries of a desolating and cruel war, but by the interposition of a kind Providence, the Americans were enabled, under your wise direction and patriotic exertions during their arduous struggle, to secure the invaluable blessings they now enjoy.—Being thus exalted to the possession of civil and religious liberty, and enjoying the benefits of a free and equal government, we cannot divest ourselves of sympathy for all who struggle for the same blessings. But the miseries of war we deprecate, and circumscribed as our country and government are, the generous French will acquiesce with the American citizens in the acknowledgment of that political truth which you have wisely enjoined, "That the duty and interest of the United States require that we should with sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers."—This conduct we do for ourselves adopt and mean to pursue, and we are persuaded it will be the conduct of all our good and virtuous citizens.—Peace will be thus preserved, the true interest of our country promoted, happiness extended, and an asylum secured to the oppressed of every nation and country.

Baltimore, June 4th, 1793.

THE ANSWER.

To the BALTIMORE MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE language of your address shews that you have rightly estimated the purposes for which our general government was established—and so evident are the benefits resulting to the industrious citizens of every description throughout the United States, from the operation of equal laws, and from the security and tranquility with which they have pursued their various avocations, under a government of their own choice, that it becomes the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of their public affairs, to endeavor, by all proper means, to continue and promote those invaluable blessings: And that the happiness and true interest of a people are best secured by observing such a line of conduct as will, while they discharge their political obligations, preserve to their country peace with other nations, and cultivate the good will of mankind towards them, I trust no one will deny. If the citizens of the United States have obtained the character of an enlightened and liberal people, they will prove that they deserve it, by shewing themselves to be the true friends of mankind, and making their country not only an asylum for the oppressed of every nation, but a desirable residence for the virtuous and industrious of every country.

G. WASHINGTON.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Permanent Sitting—APRIL 16.

THE following letters were read, being sent to the Convention by Commissaries in the army.

Letter from the citizens Lequinio, Cochon & Bellegarde, to the Field Marshal, Prince de Cobourg.

"*Monsieur,*

"Dumourier has betrayed the French nation to which he owed his elevation: You cannot esteem a Traitor. Good faith prohibits you from giving him an asylum, and you ought not to have received the members of the Convention whom he delivered up to you. The French would have abhorred any one of your nation, who had committed such baseness; and would have restored to you those hostages, which the law of nations precluded them from receiving in such cases.

"We now transmit you a few copies of the decrees passed by the Convention on this occasion; and we also inclose the Proclamation which we have addressed to the army.

"A brave general who loves honor, ought to follow the conduct which justice commands; and we now frankly assure you, that the whole French nation will either perish or remain free.

(Signed) *Lequinio,
Cochon,
Bellegarde."*

Letter from Prince Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial armies.

Head Quarters, Bouffu, April 9.

"*Gentlemen,*

I did not look upon Gen. Dumourier as a traitor! He talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country: He rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it was upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him. You differ in opinion with him, this is his only crime.

"His principles recalled him to that constitution, which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy and the death of a traitor. He had never any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner, as to prove that we were no friends. In your proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country; he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other generals at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere with the interior organization of your government, or that any parts of France should be alienated.

"As to the four commissioners from the Convention, their fate is in your hands. I appeal for all these objects, and for the violent, tyrannical and furious relations of some of the members of your assembly, to those members who have really the love of their country at heart. May they find means to make the convulsions cease, which tear France to pieces, and shake to its foundation the rest of Europe; this is my wish as well as yours.

(Signed) PRINCE COBOURG.

Letter from Citizens Dubois, Dubais, and Briez, Representatives of the French people at Valenciennes, April 10, 1793, to General Prince de Saxe Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army.

"*General,*

The citizen deputies, to whom you addressed your yesterday's letter, are no longer at Valenciennes; we supply here their places, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil, the same oaths to keep, and we are possessed of the same powers, delegated from the National Representation of the Republic.

General, we agree with you, that

to differ in opinion is no crime; for a crime, according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traitorous in the eyes of all nations, and even in yours, that Dumourier has rendered himself infamous and a traitor; whilst he might have covered himself with glory in usefully serving his country, and dying in its defence, if necessary.

It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the nation, and to propose to them any government whatever. The will of a general of an army, in opposition to legal authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against national sovereignty. But what did Gen. Dumourier wish for? The same that our most inveterate enemies now wish for, viz. To seduce our troops, to direct them against their country, to give us a new Tyrant, and to league themselves with our enemies, in order to accomplish these designs. What more could Dumourier have done? Has guilty La Fayette, whom he himself condemned to infamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the Republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, general, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The constitution, which, you say, was once our idol, fell into ruins by the endeavors of those who wish for it now and did not wish for it at that time. The nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it forever. The nation, and they had a right to do so, insisted upon a Republican Government, and swore to support it, or bury themselves in its ruins.

We know of no division amongst the members of the Convention. That assembly is one and indivisible—We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love of their country. If there are sometimes disputes, if their sittings are sometimes tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are all determined to live and to die Republicans.

Our four colleagues are under the safeguard of the sovereign justice and loyalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides, we have already prepared an answer to your address to the French of the 9th inst.—we send it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles, upon which nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another.

APRIL 18.

A letter from the commissioners at Valenciennes, was read. It stated, that Conde was still blockaded; that the enemy had summoned the town of Maubege, the garrison of which was resolved to defend it; and that an action had taken place the evening before, in which the enemy were repulsed. The commissioners added, that they expected an important action the day following.

The commissioners at Nantz informed the Convention by a letter, dated the 15th, that the patriots were continuing to repress the insurgents, and that their efforts were attended with great success.

The commissioners in the department of Levee and des Deux Seves, informed the convention by a letter dated the 13th, that Cholet, Chenille, and St. Floren, were in the hands of the patriots; and that the rebels in the battle of the 11th, lost 800 men.

Deputies from La Gironde appeared at the bar, and stated that the committee of safety of Bourdeaux had arrested a courier with large packets of papers, addressed to some popular societies, and containing exhortations to them to proceed to Paris and massacre the greater part of the convention.

These papers were read by Fonfrede, and appeared to be some of Marat's productions, containing the denunciations of Collot against Ro-

land, an address to the Jacobins of Paris, and a variety of other papers, in which he excited the people to massacre, and exhorted them to drive certain members from the convention. Some letters of Marat were also read, in which it was said, after mentioning the Girondins, that the Marseillaise were in full march to Paris, to make the royalists lose the taste of bread. [At these words loud applause proceeded from the galleries.]

The greater part of the convention, however, exclaimed against the galleries, and on motion by Doucler, it was decreed, that mention should be made in the minutes, of the applauses given by the galleries, to the proposal for murdering the members of the convention.

APRIL 20.

Several denunciations were made to the convention.

These denunciations gave rise to several motions, some demanding, that a discussion should be opened on the petition of Paris; and others, that the act of accusation against Marat, should be presented.

After a violent commotion, Genfonnet said, "I am accused of ambition, I who caused a decree to be passed, that deputies cannot hold any office until six years after their being members of the legislature; I in my turn accuse my accusers of having filled every office with their relations, friends, or confidants; I move that commissioners be appointed to verify this fact."—Decreed.

Genfonnet resumed his speech, but was interrupted by some members, who demanded, that his correspondence with Dumourier should be printed.

I will produce it, said Genfonnet; and in a little time I will do more than confound my calumniators. I will attack them in front. I previously declare, that I am the accuser of Robertpierre. One of us two deserves to lose his head. Genfonnet then recurred to the petition, and after some observations on its political consequences, concluded by moving, with Lafource, that the primary assemblies should be convoked.

After a long debate, the convention declared the petition signed by 35 sections and adopted by the council general of the commune of Paris, to be calumnious, and ordered copies of this decree to be transmitted to the departments.

The decree of accusation drawn up by the committee of legislation against Marat, was adopted.

The commissioners sent to Lavedee, announced a new defeat of the rebels, who have lost above a thousand men killed, among whom were a La Rochefoucault and his son.

A letter of Gen. Lamorriere was received from the commissioners at Lille, mentioning the return and good disposition of the troops from Breda and Gertruydenburg. The commissioners reported, from the information of a Prussian soldier, that Dumourier was guarded in flight, with irons on his legs and hands.

The commune of Paris, said Duperet, has just declared itself in a state of insurrection against the convention.

MADRID, March 31.

SIXTEEN ships of war are sailed from Ferrol, to cruise in the Mediterranean against the French; 10,000 volunteers have been raised on the frontiers.

The Declaration of War against France was made known yesterday in the different squares and the public parts of this capital.

BRUGES, April 19.

The Guards, who were expected to have made some stay in this city, received orders last night to march this day for Courtray, a town about eight leagues from this place, near the French frontiers. The 37th regiment marched yesterday to Ostend. The 14th and 53d are still here. The reason assigned for this precipitate march of the Guards, is to assist the Prussians in surrounding a considerable body of French troops, who are now near Courtray, on their march through the Imperial territories from Breda and Gertruydenburg, and to oblige them to lay down their arms. These troops, it may be recollected, were allowed to march from those garrisons, with their arms, cannon, military stores, baggage, and all the honours of war; which capitulation the Prince de Saxe Cobourg has declared will be no longer adhered to, in consequence of the French garrison of Conde having most inhumanly massacred one of his officers, who was sent with a trumpeter to the

garrison. Before introducing him into the town, they bound his eyes and then tore him to pieces. In consequence of this atrocious violation of their faith, the Austrian Generals have given orders, to stop all the baggage and military stores which were following them.

BRUSSELS, April 22.

On the 17th, General Clairfait resolved to attack the wood of Raimies, where the French had posted themselves, for which purpose he sent a battalion of Hungarian infantry, one of the regiment of Ligne, and another of free corps of Michaelowitz, with some light horse and chaffeurs. The combat was long and obstinate and lasted seven hours, but at last the French, upon the point of being surrounded, after a long and bloody resistance, retreated in tolerable order to Lille. By all accounts, the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. We had but three hundred killed and wounded.

The garrison of Lille made a vigorous sally to dislodge our advanced posts, which were within a short distance of that city, after our troops had taken post at Lannoy, Roubaix, and Turcoin. On this occasion an action took place, in which some were killed on both sides.

April 26. This day the cavalry of the beautiful legion of Normandy, which the Emperor has taken into his pay, passed through our city.

April 27. Recruiting is carried on throughout all the country with the greatest success, and our Walloon regiments are to be made up to their full complement.

RATISBON, April 3.

In the Conclusion of the Empire of the 22d ult. when the war against France was declared, and the circulation of French assignats prohibited, it was further resolved,

"That all treaties of peace hitherto concluded between the Germanic Empire and France are to be declared null, yet without prejudicing the rights of every third.

"All written correspondence is to be narrowly examined, but the commercial connections with France are to be preserved till infringed by France herself.

"All the States and Vassals of the Empire are to renounce their Neutrality with France.

"All Frenchmen who cannot obtain a permission of residence from the magistrates of any part of the empire, are to be banished from all its dependencies."

FRANKFORT, April 10.

General Kalkreuth, who directs the investment of Meitz, has summoned the city to surrender; but General Poire, who commands there while General Meulier has the command of Cassel, replied, that he would defend it to the last. The bombardment of this unhappy town was therefore begun yesterday. The besiegers having in vain attempted to dislodge the French from the village of Weissenau, which is necessary for them to carry on the operations of the siege, they at length set fire to it. All the environs are likely to be subjected in the fullest extent to all the horrors and devastations of war.

HEIDELBERG, April 18.

General Caltune still keeps retreating, Landau is surrounded by twelve thousand Austrians, but the formal siege of that place will not begin till the arrival of some more heavy artillery.

The corps of the Prince of Conde, which is quartered from Spiers to Kreutznach increases daily, and already amounts to 10,000 men.

GHEENT, April 19.

It is this morning reported that the Marquis de la Fayette died on the 12th instant, in the Old Prison in Bern, the manner of his death is variously related. One report is, that the victory of the Austrians over the French at Louvri being extravagantly exaggerated to him, was the cause of his fatal illness. The other is, that the jailor, on discovering Pen, Ink and Paper in his apartment, took the liberty of confining him in the dungeon, wherein the unfortunate General lost his mortal part. This account is not confirmed.

JERSEY, April 11.

Yesterday came a boat from St. Maloes, with twelve emigrants, who escaped in the night. We learn from them that a fleet of 17 vessels was conveying stores to Havre and Cherbourg, under convoy of three frigates and a sloop of war. They also report, that the Counter Revolutionists in Brittany have gained considerable advantage over the National Troops; that they supposed Nantz to be in the possession of the former; that there were about 1000 Sans Culottes at St. Maloes, that they are much afraid of a descent from the English, and that the people wait at St. Maloes but for protection to become Royalists.

LONDON, April 25.

Lille is well prepared to sustain a siege; 450 pieces of cannon are mounted on the ramparts; the garrison has sufficient stores of ammunition and provisions; and all the approaches to it laid under water.

The war seems to be fruitlessly bloody—in the fall of the French from Cassel, two battalions of Hessians were out to the front, and 3000 French cut down by the Prussian cavalry, without the least apparent advantage to either side.

MAY 7.

The French constantly ascribe the fabrication of the forged assignats they make themselves, to their external enemies. The mass of the people really suppose this to be the case, whilst it is well known to all Europe besides, that where one lawful assignat is made in France, ten are forged by the factions which sway the multitude, for their own private purposes. One of their journals has this curious article: "The Austrian General, Clairfait, announces in a Procla-

mation, that in the parts of France he shall subdue, he will allow the assignats to circulate. This is saying, in the *Austrian* tongue, that, were he to be allowed to do so, he would inundate the whole of the territory of the Republic with forged assignats."

Letters from Toulouse state, that the regiment of Angoumois is on its march to the valley of Arau, which has been taken by 800 Spaniards. Letters from Bayonne also state, that a Spanish army has invaded the French territories.

No less than eleven Theatres, with performances every night, Sundays not excepted, are at this time open in Paris. The *Gillette* Tragedies, however, draw away much of their good company.

By letters from the Hague, dated the 24th ult. we have accounts from Paris as late as the 19th April. A decree of confiscation of the property of M. Egalite, had passed, without prejudice, however, to the claims of his creditors.

One of the first mercantile houses in the city has received advices from Holland, stating, that the French convention had passed a decree, prohibiting the subjects of France from paying any bills accepted by them, drawn by subjects at war with that country, and that even a punishment was annexed wherever this decree was disobeyed.

The Suffolk, of 74 guns, with the General Goddard and Laforest's East Indiamen, and a large convoy, sailed the 3d inst. for the Downs. The Captain of the Spanish Register ship brot in here, took the French privateer, to be an Algerine, having never seen the new National colours, or heard of the war; and from a dread of being made slaves, took an action of 5 hours, in which he had ten men killed, and 37 wounded. His upper works were entirely shattered, and his people having been at sea from the time he left Lima, could no longer support the fatigue of the action. The mate of the privateer, strongly recommended a run to America with the prize.

The Spanish Register ship is found to be of much greater value than at first estimated. She will certainly produce a million sterling, which is the richest vessel that ever put to sea. But some go so far as to say, that she will fall nothing short of 1,300,000.

The cargo that remained on board the Spanish Register ship, on the 14th of April, which was the day on which she was recaptured, consists of the following articles, viz.—16 chests of money, 1 even of which are gold, the rest plate; 72 cwt. of red wood; 2662 quintals of bark, of different weights, from 100 to 300 pounds each; 2400 quintals of cocoa; 4887 quintals of copper; 520 quintals of lead; 112 quintals of wool; 162 quintals of sugar; 224 pounds of medicine; 338 pounds of extracted bark; 75 pounds of grease of cocoa; 150 pounds of balsamic Peru; 250 prepared hides; 119 skins for tanning; 8 dozen of fine leather; 3 barrels of honey; 3 dozen of Peru wine; 11 cases of different productions of Peru.

On the recapture from the French by the *Phœton*, of the valuable Spanish prize Register ship, part of the effects of which, to the amount of 500,000, had been put on board the French privateer, it is not many, before the question, whether the English captors are not entitled to the whole of the latter, as a complete prize from an enemy—tho' only to salvage for so much as remained on board the Spanish ship.

United States.

BOSTON, June 15.

Extra of a letter from London, April 21.

"On the 15th inst. the unfortunate General Blanchande, formerly Governor of Hispaniola, was beheaded at Paris. The greatest simplicity of manners, an inexhaustible fund of goodness, the purest soul, the most scrupulous exercise of every moral and religious virtue, a soldier's intrepidity, united to the experience of an old officer, indebted solely to his merit for his advancement, and an unflinching behavior in the most difficult situations—were characteristics of this man, and they well entitled him to the martyr's crown. In his last moments his moderation and firmness could not be surpassed but by the ferocious barbarity of his executioners.

"General Blanchande sailed from Cape-Francois when Gen. D'Elparbes arrived to take the government of Hispaniola. The mandates of the sanguinary Convention of France, (the commissioners) in leaving to his order the frigate in which he embarked, caused him to appear before the Convention, in order to be tried. The Convention referred his trial to the Tribunal of Paris, who also had the charges against Col. Cambesort, and his officers under cognizance. The Tribunal acquitted Cambesort and his officers, much to the dissatisfaction of the Convention, who looking upon the decision as too great a mark of indulgence, ordered a new Revolutionary Tribunal to take cognizance of the prosecution against Gen. Blanchande—and in 48 hours he was tried, condemned, executed, and his property confiscated—notwithstanding the constitutional law against the last part of the sentence."

COMBINED ARMIES.

At the date of our European accounts, the combined armies were hourly augmenting. But they were not in a state of very active operation, contenting themselves with a few sieges and blockades.—The most official accounts say, that the Prince of Cobourg was waiting for the junction of the whole of the forces, which are to attack France at the same time, in order to make a grand attack. The different corps are to be disposed as follows: The principal army, commanded by the Prince de Cobourg, to consist entirely of Austrians; Count Clairfaut to head the Prussians, joined to a corps of Imperialists; and the Duke of York to have under his orders the English, Dutch, and Hanoverians. The corps of Prussians that was under Prince Frederick of Brunswick, were advanced from Dutch Brabant into the Netherlands, and formed part of the cordon on the French frontier. They had taken possession of the small towns of Lannoy, Turcoin, and Roubaix, where they were preparing for the at-

tack of Lille, in which place there is a garrison of 20,000 men, who have made several successful sallies. Accounts from Lille, dated the 17th April, state it to be surrounded on all sides. Conde was still invested, but no place has yet surrendered to the allied army. It seems to be their intention to enter France by Landrecy and St. Quinton.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

The commercial credit of Great-Britain, from the war it is engaged in—the want of a sufficient circulating medium—the numerous bankruptcies, and the impediments to the sale of its manufactures, has recently suffered a severe shock. To remedy the evil, an act has passed the British parliament, for the loan of Exchequer bills, to the amount of five millions sterling; on the deposit at the exchequer office, of goods, or other securities. Twenty commissioners are chosen to put the act into execution. The smallest sum to be advanced to any individual, will be 4000 pounds, and not more than 5 per cent. will be admitted on manufactured goods, and 60 on raw materials. From this measure the British government anticipates a cure for an evil which threatens the kingdom with a ferocious disaster.

June 19.

It is impossible, but that in the hurry-burly scenes of war and legal plunder in Europe, some of the American vessels must suffer inconvenience from all nations: But it is as impossible to prevent the extension and increasing advantage of the American commerce.—Possessing such mines of resources, situated and enlightened as she is, and containing in her bosom so active a race of enterprising sons, it is as fixed as Fate, that America must become one of the greatest suppliers and carriers of the world, as well as the asylum of persecuted millions.

The forged letters, circulated in certain Philadelphia papers, contain sentiments and assertions, which ought to be despised by every friend to the liberty and prosperity of the United States; and could the forgers be brought to public view, their names, if not too insignificant for public notice, would be put down as unworthy the countenance or friendship of Freemen: But their attempts are in vain—they too plainly betray the cloven-foot to do much injury.

It is conjectured, that the ship seen by the *Embulcade* frigate, was an American Indiaman—probably that arrived at Salem—It is pretty certain no two-deck man of war is on our coast.

If the *Ambulcade* did not go out of the Delaware to fight, those who condemn the Captain for making the best of his way to New-York, on discovering a large sail, do not deal justly. It yet remains to be ascertained, whether fighting or prize-catching is the business of the frigate. But as it is said, she is bound for this port, and as there are British frigates on the coast, we may calculate, that the dalliances of the "hoary God" may soon be disturbed by the sound of hostile cannon.

Mr. JAMES THWING is appointed Cashier of the Massachusetts Bank, vice JOHN LOWELL, Esq. deceased.

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) June 15.

Tuesday last, arrived here, the ship *Industry*, in 17 days from Tobago.—The third day after she left there, the Captain [John Moore, of Kittery] was taken sick with the disorder called the black vomit, and the fifth day after died. The Mate [Mr. Elijah Hodgdon, son of Major Hodgdon, of Dover] was taken with the same disorder, the day after the Captain, and died about 36 hours after him. John McKichan, Esq. merchant, of Tobago, took passage in the ship to come here for his health, and also died, three days before the ship arrived here.—Mr. William Hanson, of Dover, took the command, and Mr. Samuel Holbrook, the mate's birth—both fortunately having navigation) and conducted the ship safely into this port.

Philadelphia, June 26.

The British Packet Portland, Capt. James, sailed from Halifax for New-York the 6th inst. A vessel arrived at New-York which left Halifax the 10th, brought this account.

The President left town last Monday, on a visit to Mount Vernon.

The frigate *Embulcade* was seen on Saturday morning off Egg Harbor, standing in for the Capes, having lost her fore and mizen top masts, and main top gallant mast. There was a considerable gale last Friday on the coast.

Kols, (Federal Gazette) who arrived here Monday morning, from Cape May, informs, that the schooner *Citizen* was cruising off, and had attended his pilot boat two days, chasing every vessel he hid, but she had not taken any thing on Saturday evening.

Captain Fultord informs, that when he left Cape-Francois, about the 8th or 9th of this month, there were eight French ships of the line and three frigates, and that no intelligence had reached that place of the capture of Martinique or Guadalupe, nor of the bombardment of St. Pierre.

In consequence of an application from the Executive of the United States, to the Governor, as commander in chief of the militia of Pennsylvania, a party of the militia was, on Saturday last, put on board the ship *William*, now in this port as a prize to the *Citizen* Genet, for the purpose of detaining her, until, by negotiation, it is decided whether she is a legal prize; the court of admiralty for this district having pronounced the case not within its jurisdiction.

The business of a parliamentary reform is again agitating with spirit in England. Petitions from a great number of towns and parishes have been presented to the House of Commons: these, after some small objections as to form, have been committed. This is the only effectual remedy for the evils of the British government; and perhaps in a country where prejudices and even abuses have acquired an unjust veneration from their antiquity, is the only safe mode of seeking a radical cure for political ills.

A letter from Barbadoes to a gentleman in this city, informs, that the ship *Pilgrim*, a Letter of Marque from Liverpool, has taken, and carried into Bridgetown a French Indiaman, supposed to be worth upwards of 200,000 sterling. The captain and first mate, and a number of the hands, were killed on board the French ship. One seaman was killed and several others were wounded on board the *Pilgrim*.

The Court of Admiralty of this state has determined, on Friday last, in the case pending respecting the capture of the ship *William*, and the brig *Fanny*, prizes of the schooners *Citizen* Genet and the *Sans Culottes*, that it had no jurisdiction to decide the legality or illegality of the said prizes.

Mr. BLANCHARD, in a publication of Monday, says—"I am under the greatest obligation to the Philadelphia public, who, overwhelming me with their plaudits, have put me into the rank of the God, who do not stand in need of any thing."

The price of Stocks is stationary—this appears portentous of a rise—There is another circumstance—

Some, whose voracious thirst no gains alloy, Now count their premiums, at so much per day.

In the *National Gazette* of the 8th instant, is an article denominated, *authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Correspondent in New-York, June 7, 1793. On which a writer in the American Mercury makes the following comments:*

It appears a little extraordinary, sir, that an authentic letter of this tenor, should have found its way into the *National Gazette*.—The writer of such sentiments would hardly have carried them to the printer himself: His own safety would have prevented such an action. Nor can it be imagined that his correspondent would have procured its publication in that paper. If his disposition had led him to extend a private correspondence to the eyes of the world, he would probably have employed a printer in New-York, and not taken the trouble to transmit to Philadelphia (the residence of the writer) such a proof of his own vileness.—I say vileness—because so flagrant a violation of the laws of friendship, in any instance, would merit a reproach equally severe. Besides, the letter must have travelled with surprising rapidity, as it is dated the 7th of June, and printed the 8th.

But sir, I have not entered into this reasoning, because I suppose it necessary to convince any person, that this piece was veiled under the form of a letter, to conceal its origin—Its own complexion loudly announces its birth. My object was to place the testimony in a train not to be gainstayed by the boldest effrontery.

The probability is, that this "*Authentic extract*" is the offspring of that virtuous, and patriotic horde, which has long filled the *National Gazette* with every species of inflammatory, and treasonable composition; A horde, the sole merit of which exists in a fixed enmity, not only to the constitution of the United States, but to every idea of political peace and subordination.

From the same source, springs the clamour in Congress, respecting "true republicanism," "aristocratic influence, and court intrigue," which if suffered to operate freely, and extensively, would destroy the peace of the happiest country on earth, and change a terrestrial paradise into a field of blood. From the same source, issues that storm of abuse and invective, which is wickedly designed to darken the character of the greatest and best of men, and is rendered harmless only by its own impotence and baleness. To the members of this political association, law is a scourge, justice a fiend, and national felicity a state of infinite torment. These are the patriots, who to save their country from British arms, would proclaim war against that nation, aided by all the powers in Europe.

NEWBERN (N.C.) June 8.

Yesterday Claude Paine, Philip Manner, Robert Roberts, John Edwards, Henry M Daniel, and Thomas Boyle, were tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, for Murder and Piracy, when Thomas Boyle and Robert Roberts were found not Guilty, and the rest Guilty.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship John & Richard,	Knowlton,	E. Indies
Thomas, Betham,	Portsmouth (N.H.)	
Brig Katy, Grozer,	Boston	
Noah's Ark, Knight,	Boston	
Isabella & Ann, Hampton,	Martinique	
Eliza, Wellman,	Marigalante	
Liberty, Field,	R. Island	
William Pennock, Holliday,	St. Croix	
Chance, Ofwald,	Egg Harbor	
Schooner Dolphin, Watts,	Kennebeck	
Hester, Bailey,	Port-au-Prince	
Betty & Hannah, Falford,	C. Francois	
Two Friends, Weir,	New-York	
Helen, Dunham,	Boston	
Ceres, Robinson,	do.	
Sloop Hope, Webb,	do.	
Dove, Merchant,	Newburyport	
William, Lunt,	do.	
Betty, Moss,	New-York	
Dispatch, Werks,	Portland	

Price of Stocks as in our list.

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the *Gazette*, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrears for the *Gazette* have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource, to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this essential publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carthage, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, & at Pittsburgh, York-Town & Carthage.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscawawas, and at the Tuscawawas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie towards the Jadaghuque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghuque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouitanon, and at Ouitanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouitanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee to Ochocchappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any persons be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least 3 months in advance, in good and whole some provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for one year, or for two years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an extension of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

PRICE CURRENT.

FOR QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 26.

	Dls.	Cts.	Dls.	Cts.		Dls.	Cts.	Dls.	Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.		7		10	Oil, Ditto pr. case		2	50	
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4	33			Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10	50	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.					Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		5		
Alfies, pot, per ton,		126		11	Spermaceti pr. gall.		24	27	
Pearl,	137	140		7	Train		25	33	
Arrack pr. gall.	1	33		16	Whale				
Brandy, common,		80		85	Porter pr. case,		5	33	
Coniac	90	100		40	London, pr. doz.		1	60	
Brazilletto, pr. ton.					American ditto bot. incl.	1	4	1	60
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7		2	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1	73	2	67
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.				4	Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		14	67	
Ditto, pilot				40	Lower county		13		
Ditto, small water, per keg	36				Carolina		9		
Beer, American, in bottles,					Pear, Albany pr. bushel		73		
pr. doz. bottles included,		1	40		Pepper, pr. lb.		38		
Ditto pr. barrel,		4	67		Pimento		19		
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20			Raisins, best, pr. keg		6	33	
New England	16	14			Ditto pr. jar		2	33	
Oak	14	16			Ditto pr. box		2	33	
Merchantable pine	20	24			Rice pr. cwt.		3	45	
Sap, do.	10	67			Rosin pr. barrel		2	78	
Mahogany, per foot		10			Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1	12	
The above are the thallop prices,					Antigua		1		
for the yard price, add 1 dol-					Windward		86		
lar 33 cents per 1000.					Barbados		87		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2	67		Country, N. E.		60		
Beef, Boston, per barrel		12			Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14	33		
Country ditto	9	10			Saffra pr. ton	140	141		
Fresh, per cwt.	3	33		4	Shot ditto				
Butter pr. lb.		16			Steel, German pr. lb.		10	9	
in kegs	10	12			English, blistered, pr. cwt.		113	33	
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		66			American pr. ton		10	67	
Wax	53	66			Crowley's pr. faggot		10	67	
Myrtle Wax		13			Snake root pr. lb.	20	42		
Mould, tallow		12			Soap, Brown per lb.		6		
Dipped		11			White		8		
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		19			Castile		11		
Country	8	18			Starch		7		
Chocolate	15	13			Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5	60	
Cinnamon	2	40		2	Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48		
Cloves	1	33			Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		36		
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11			Boston, No. 1, ditto		36		
Coffee pr. lb.	14	16			No. II.		35		
Coal pr. bushel	24	33			Sugar Lump, pr. lb.		24		
Copperas pr. cwt.	1	67			Loaf, single refined		24		
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7	67		8	Ditto, double do.		24		
Cotton pr. lb.	27	12			Havannah, white	17	18		
Currents		12			Ditto, brown,	11	12		
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	15	15			Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9	12		
Ravens	11	20			Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27		
Dutch sail duck,	18	20			Salt, Allum pr. bushel		33		
Feathers pr. lb.		48			Liverpool		83		
Flax ditto	11	12			Cadiz		25		
Flaxseed pr. bush.	90	0			Lisbon		27		
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel	6	67			Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	18	67		
Common,	5	67			Ditto Live Oak,	21	33		
Bar middlings, best	5	13			Ditto red cedar, per foot	38	40		
Meal, Indian	3	33			Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3	33	3	67
ditto Rye,	3	33			Ditto 2 feet,	6	50	6	
Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	1	40			Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15		
Fustic pr. ton,	20	6			Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32		
Gin, Holland, pr. case,	4	6			White Oak hoghead,	20	33		
Do. pr. gall.	80	9			Red Oak do.	19	50		
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21	33		Leogan	21	33		
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7			Barrel	16			
Ditto, common		7			Heading	25	33		
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10			Skins, Otter, best pr. piece	4	67		
Ginseeng,	20	24			Minks	20	40		
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. case,	3	73		4	Fox, grey	40	80		
Ditto, fine glazed	4	4			Ditto red	1	20		
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	93	1	20		Martins	24	1		
Rye	60	35			Fishers	33	67		
Oats	35	60			Bears	3	60		
Indian corn	1	3			Racoon	27	60		
Barley	1	3			Musk-rats	11	20		
Best shelled pr. lb.		7			Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1	33	
Buckwheat, per bush.		40			Deer, in hair	20	30		
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146	67		Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1		
American, pr. lb.	4	5			Carolina, 32 gal.		2		
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3			Turpentine pr. bbl.	2	33		
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	77			Tobacco, J. River, best 100 lb.	4	33		
Hops	15				inferior	3	33		
Hoghead hoops, pr. M.		1	67		old	4	67		
Indigo, French pr. lb.	1	1	20		Rappahannock	3	33		
Carolina					Coloured Maryland,	5	33		
Irons, sad pr. ton,	133	33			Dark,	2	40		
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	4			Long-leaf	2	40		
Bar pr. ton,	84	24			Eastern-shore	2	28		
Pig	10	84			Carolina, new	2	7		
Sheet	173	33			old,	3	33		
Nail rods	101	33			Tea, Hyfon pr. lb.	93	1	28	
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5			Hyfon skin,	53	60		
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10			Souchong,	50	93		
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5	33		67	Congo,	43	50		
in bars		7			Bohea,	33	36		
White	12	67			Tallow, refined, per lb.		9		
Leather, soft, pr. ton,	6	40		6	Tin pr. box,	13	33	13	67
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	6	50		6	Verdigrease pr. lb.	47	53		
Logwood	30				Vermillion, do.	1	33	1	67
Mace pr. lb.	9				Varnish, per gallon	33	37		
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.	8				Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27		
second quality	6	4			Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30		
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20			Wire, Manila pr. lb.	176	226		
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1	33		2	Lisbon	12			
Maft spars ditto	33	47			Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63		
Molasses pr. gall.	44	87			Fayal		52		
Mustard per lb.		1	30		Port pr. pipe	113	33		
flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1	30		Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4		
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10			Claret	4	6		
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8			Sherry pr. gall.	90	1	20	
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.		66			Malaga	77	80		
Olive		87							

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £ 100 sterl.	456
at 60 days	453 33
at 90 days	443
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilders,	38
90 days,	36

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Island of St. Domingo,
MAKES and sells all sorts of Mugs, Jacks,
Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c.
in Tin, plain or japanned—He also mends old
tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the
public encouragement.
No. 23, Race-Street, near Front-Street.
June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

De Leogane, Ile de St. Dominique, travaille
en fer Blanc, de toute sorte de manieres a
dommude et a bon marche.
A Philadelphia, ce 22 Juin, 1793.
No. 23, Race-Street, pres Front-Street.

**THE MEMBERS OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,**

Are desired to take Notice,

THAT the Constitution requires Payment of
One Dollar on each Share, on the Second
Monday (the 8th Day) of July next, on Penalty
of Forfeiture of the Money already paid.
Such Stockholders as have not made their se-
cond Instalment, are informed, that Payment
will be received at the Company's Office, No.
219, South Front-Street, either on or before the
said Day, as they may find it most convenient.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y.
June 8. 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookfeller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME IX, OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:THIS VOLUME CONTAINS
HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, History of
Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India,
Ireland, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamtschatka,
Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain,
with a great variety of Biographical and Miscel-
laneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one
elegant Copperplates.**CONDITIONS.**I. The work is printing on a superfine paper,
and new types, (cast for the purpose) which
will be occasionally renewed before they con-
tract a worn appearance.II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes
or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price
of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the
half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a
dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on sub-
scribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished
to be paid for when delivered, the price of one
volume to be paid in advance, and the price of
each succeeding volume to be paid on deliver-
ing the volume preceding it. No part of the
work will be delivered unless paid for.III. In the course of the publication will be de-
livered about five hundred copperplates elegantly
engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed
in number those given in any other
scientific dictionary. At the close of the pub-
lication will be delivered an elegant frontis-
piece, the dedication, preface, and proper title
pages for the different volumes.It is expected the work will be comprised in
about eighteen volumes in quarto.The subscription will continue open on the
above terms till the first day of September next,
to give opportunity to those who are not yet
subscribers, to come forward.Those who have subscribed, and got only a
small part of the work, are requested to com-
plete their sets, as far as published, as soon as
possible, after the first of next September, by
which time the tenth volume is expected to be
ready, the publisher will not consider himself
bound to make up those sets which are not
completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

This day is published, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia,

No. VII. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED.

The terms of Subscription may be seen in the
proposals at large.THIS valuable work will contain (exclusive
of the maps in the London edition of 1792)
maps of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Con-
necticut, R. Island, Vermont, N. York, N. Jer-
sey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vir-
ginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina,
Georgia, Switzerland, the Discoveries of Cap-
tains Cooke and Clerke, and the countries
round the North Pole.Besides the great improvements in the Amer-
ican Geography, the accounts of France will
be extracted from the French Geography, pub-
lished since the revolution; the map of France
will be engraved agreeably to the division into
departments: the history of Russia, which, in
the London edition, is carried no farther than
1775, is continued to the late execrable invasion
of Poland by Catharine: the account of Swe-
den has been compiled anew, and numberless
other improvements will be made in this edi-
tion.Subscriptions are received by the book-
fellers in Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Wil-
mington, Richmond, Charleston, &c. &c.
June 19.**Albany Glass-House.**The Proprietors of the Glass-Manufactory, under
the Firm ofM^CALLEN, ROGERS, and Co.P^EG^E to inform the public, that they have
now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to
such perfection, as will be found, on comparison,
to be equal, in quality, to the best London
Crown Glass.Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than
imported Glass, they are induced to believe, that
importations of this article will be discontinued,
in proportion as their works are extended.—
They propose to enlarge the scale of this busi-
ness, and as the success of it will depend on the
patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to
solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit
of a branch which will interest every lover of
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size,
will be received at the Store of RHODES
and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-Street, New-
York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48,
Market-Street, Albany, which will be punctually
attended to.WANTED, six smart active LADS, not
exceeding 16 years of age, to be indentured as
Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the
various branches of Glass-Making.Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom
great encouragement will be given.
May 1, 1793. ep12w**TICKETS**In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars
per annum—One half to be paid at the time of sub-
scribing.By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID
STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL,
Esquires,Commissioners appointed by Government to
prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the
City of Washington, for the reception of Con-
gress, and for their permanent residence after
the year 1800—**A LOTTERY**FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost	50,000
1 Cash Prize	25,000
1 ditto	20,000
1 ditto	15,000
1 ditto	10,000
2 ditto	5,000
10 ditto	1,000
20 ditto	500
100 ditto	100
200 ditto	50
400 ditto	25
1,000 ditto	10
15,000 ditto	5

16,737 Prizes Dollars 350,000
33,263 BlanksBy this scheme at least the amount of the tick-
ets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and
yet the federal City will gain its object thereby,
in a magnificent building designed both for pub-
lic and private convenience.Although some expense must necessarily at-
tend the conducting of the lottery, (which ex-
pense will be taken from the principal prize) the
Commissioners having agreed to present in re-
turn a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone,
together with the best adapted lots for the hotel
and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery
entire may be fairly rated at something more than
par: In this important instance it will be found,
on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that
have ever been offered to the Public in this or
perhaps in any other country. The keys of the
Hotel, when completed, will be delivered to the
fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against
his number.—All the other prizes will be paid,
without deduction, in one month after the drawing,
by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such
Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced,
for the convenience of the fortunate adventurers.The drawing will commence on Monday the
6th of September next, at the City of Washing-
ton.Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickins, City
Treasurer of Washington; Thayer & Bartlet, of
Charleston, South-Carolina; Gideon Denison, Sa-
vannah; Messrs. James